AMENDMENT

In the claims:

Please amend the claims to read as follows:

a1

6. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein said amyloidogenic (poly)peptide self-assembles subsequent to release from said fusion protein.

8. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein said (poly)peptide defined in (aa) is glutathione S-transferase (GST), intein, thioredoxin, dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) or chymotrypsin inhibitor 2 (CI2) or a functional fragment or derivative thereof.

a2

9. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein said nucleic acid is DNA.

10. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein said vector is an expression vector or a gene targeting vector.

11. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein said host is a bacterial, preferably an E coli, an animal-, preferably a mammalian, an insect-, a plant-, a fungal, preferably a yeast- and most preferably a Saccharomyces or Aspergillus cell, a Pichia pastoris cell, a transgenic animal or a transgenic plant.

13. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody, polyclonal antibody, phage display antibody or a fragment or derivative thereof.

a3

14. (Amended) An in vitro method of producing amyloid aggregates comprising

(a) at least partially cleaving the fusion protein comprised in the composition of claim 1 wherein the (poly)peptide that is released has the ability to self-assemble into amyloid-like fibrils or protein aggregates; or

(b) inducing self-assembly into amyloid-like fibrils or protein aggregates by heating the fusion protein comprised in the composition of claim 1 or an amyloidogenic

(poly)peptide that has the ability to self-assemble into amyloid-like fibrils or protein aggregates, by inducing a pH change in a solution comprising said fusion protein/(poly)peptide or by treating said fusion protein/(poly)peptide with a denaturing agent.

a3 cont

16. (Amended) A method of testing a prospective inhibitor of aggregate formation of a fusion protein as defined in the composition of claim 1 when enzymatically or chemically cleaved or a non-cleaved fusion amyloidogenic (poly)peptide as defined in claim 1 or an amyloidogenic non-fusion (poly) peptide comprising

a4

(a) incubating in the presence of a prospective inhibitor

(aa) said fusion protein in the presence or absence of a cleaving agent; or

(ab) said non-fusion poly(peptide); and

(b) assessing the formation of amyloid-like fibrils or protein aggregates.

18. (Amended) A method for identifying an inhibitor of aggregate formation of a fusion protein as defined in claim 2 prior to or after proteolytic or chemical cleavage or of a non-fusion amyloidogenic (poly)peptide hat has the ability to self-assemble into amyloid-like fibrils or protein aggregates comprising

a5

(a) loading a surface or gel with said protein or an aggregate thereof;

(b) incubating said surface or gel with a prospective inhibitor; and

(c) assessing whether the presence of said prospective inhibitor avoids or reduces aggregate formation or further aggregate formation.

Please additionally cancel claims 20-21.

REMARKS

In response to the Restriction Requirement, Applicants have elected to prosecute the claims of Group I and the species of a fusion protein with traverse. The traversal is made on the grounds that the fusion protein includes both elements aa and ab. The claim does not make sense